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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

CAPT. ROGER JONES

In Bruce's Institutional History of Virginia Capt. Roger Jones is mentioned in a connection which I think does him great injustice. So far as anything to the contrary appears, the character of Capt. Roger Jones was above reproach, and there was never a breath of suspicion against him, except for certain alleged "reports" recited in a letter of July 7, 1692, from Lieut-Gov. Francis Nicholson and seven members of his council to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, ten years after the things are alleged to have occurred, in which the evident purpose is to impair Capt. Roger Jones' influence with the Commissioners of Customs for the Colony in London. The letter has every earmark of having been dictated by the vindictive and dominating spirit of Nicholson and signed by an intimidated or too easy acquiescing council. In order to correctly estimate a paper of this character it is necessary, first and above all things, to consider the age in which it was produced. We know that this was an age of intense feeling, of passionate acting, of incontinent and indiscriminating personal abuse, and governors and councillors, though they be men of ever so great prominence, are nevertheless not exempt from the frailties peculiar to men of the period in which they live. The letter was signed by seven members of the council who were all probably, like Edmund Jennings, partisans of the governor. The point we are making is well stated by the editor of this magazine (Vol. VII., page 153), viz.:

"Nicholson was utterly unscrupulous in regard to the charges he made—indeed no great importance should be attached to any defamation of that period. A characteristic of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which all students of the time are aware of, is the curious absence of any sense of responsibility or regard for the truth, when an enemy was to be attacked. Cases occur repeatedly in the court records of the period, not only in the colonies but in England, where a man would make most scurrilous charges, and, when brought to trial, promptly and publicly confess that all of his statements were false."

For a lengthy account of the methods employed by Nicholson to blast the reputation of those who by any chance incurred his displeasure, see the petition (Vol. III., pp. 173-182 of this Mag.) which resulted in his

removal, and was presented against him in 1704 by Philip Ludwell, John Lightfoot, Matthew Page, Benj. Harrison, Robert Carter and James Blair, all members of the council. Philip Ludwell and Roger Jones were close friends; in the latter's will this bequest appears: "I give to my ten friends hereinafter named the sume of twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a ring, that is to say Sr. Richard Haddock, Coll. Philip Ludwell, etc."

The British Public Records Office shows that the following action was taken on the governor's letter:

"Oct. 11. 2545. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. * * * Captain Roger Jones attended, and explaining that he intended nothing against the Government of Virginia, was dismissed." So, the fiasco ended.

The only exhibit referred to in the letter, "No. 1799," is a letter from Roger Jones to Peter Perry, his agent in Virginia, and reads as follows:

"If the Government of Virginia insist on their duty on skins, and nothing is done on our behalf by the English Government, order all our skins to be packed in hogsheads and keep them till further orders. The Commissioners of Customs have drawn up a very favorable report, so that we can draw out our goods. Besides they have decided that no law is in force in the Colony for more than a year without the Royal Assent being then known, so that presumably all goods shipped after the expiration of a year from the date of the law will be exempt."

* * *

In the governor's letter one of the complaints against Roger Jones is that of "refusing to serve in any office," which raises the question why they would offer him other offices if he had been so unfaithful in the only office he had held. The only possible explanation is their fear that in his efforts to protect his property, Roger Jones either had, or would induce the Commissioners of Customs to declare invalid an act designed to supply the governor and council with revenue, and that all the other things were lugged in through spite and in the hope of injuring his influence with the Commissioners.

While the governor's letter alleges but one instance in which Capt. Jones was "reported" to have struck the King's colors to a pirate, Dr. Bruce goes even the doughty old Virginia governor "several better," and says, in all seriousness: "His device, it appears, was to strike his colors to the vessels of pirates, his motive in doing so which they soon came to understand; and it was then their habit to dismiss him with a great quantity of French wines and other costly goods." That is, the pirates "got the habit"! All this is supposed to have occurred within a period of probably not exceeding six months, for Roger Jones' commission as captain of the sloop is dated May 28, 1683, and it is not probable that he would sail until legally protected by a commission, and the sloop was discharged November 29th following.

The letter says that for his various derelictions Lord Culpeper "tried to bring him to account." Now Roger Jones resided at Green Spring with Lord Culpeper, during his entire residence in the colony, from May, 1680, to May, 1685, when he returned to London, where he resided until the day of his death. In the York County records we find this entry, four months before he left the colony: "These are to certifie whom it may concerne Y. Capt. Roger Jones & Mr. X X X Chisley intend God willing for Old England by the first Ships." There was therefore no conceivable reason why the entire machinery of the law should not have been put in operation against him at any moment. If the statement is true, it can only mean that Lord Culpeper inquired into the reports and failed to find any evidence to sustain them.

There is reason to believe that Capt. Roger Jones lived in the colony, as he lived in London both before and after he visited the colony, in such state as reasonably became a gentleman of rank at the time. He had his coach or chariot on which were emblazoned his coat of arms quartering his mother's and impaling his wife's arms. His coat of arms is recognized as that of an ancient Welsh family named Ap John, which was early seated in Nottinghamshire, where Roger Jones was married and buried, where they owned valuable estates, and from which family the College of Arms think he was descended. All the indications are that he was possessed of a competent estate before he came to Virginia, and there is nothing to indicate that it was enhanced in any extraordinary manner during his residence in the colony.

Among the published letters of the elder Wm. Fitzhugh are several to Roger Jones. One, dated Jan. 8, 1682-3, addressed to him at Green Springs, requests his assistance in procuring for Fitzhugh's friend the office of sheriff of his county. In another letter, after his return to London, Fitzhugh acknowledges his indebtedness to Roger Jones for the fact that he and George Brent had been deputed to look after the Lord Proprietor's rents in Virginia. In another letter he desires Roger Jones to "negotiate" for the office of sheriff "in fee or at least for life." So, it appears that Capt. Roger Jones was a man of such standing and influence in Government circles as to be selected by Wm. Fitzhugh as one most likely to secure for him an appointment to an important office, and his influence with the Commissioners of Customs might very well have been feared by a man like Nicholson, and might very well have been the motive for a vicious attack on him in 1692.

It is not necessary to insist, for the purpose of this contention, that there may not have been reports concerning Roger Jones circulated by some evil disposed person—what prominent man has escaped them!—which were seized upon by the governor and council as a basis for their representations; but it is contended that no evidence tending to prove the truth of any report was offered or referred to by them or has since been found, and that a man like Roger Jones should be deemed to be innocent

even of suspicion until some evidence is forthcoming to call for a suspicion. In the petition against Gov. Nicholson a request is made for a commission to take proof of its statements, while in the letter against Roger Jones the statements are not of matters claimed to be within the personal cognizance of the signers—indeed Nicholson was not at the time a resident of the colony—and it is not pretended that there was any evidence to be had of the truth of the "reports." Dr. Bruce is asking the readers of his history to believe, after more than two centuries have intervened, that of which the governor and his council tacitly admitted there was no evidence on which to found a belief, an admission of which appears to have been confirmed by an investigation conducted by Lord Culpeper immediately after the things are said to have occurred.

Conceding everything that can be said for Francis Nicholson and the men who composed his council, that he made an excellent governor, that he was a man of such prominence and probity of character as to have been twice appointed royal governor of Virginia, which is more than can be said of any of the others who signed the paper against Roger Jones, and, in view of the petition presented against Gov. Nicholson by Philip Ludwell and other members of the council, men of as great prominence and probity of character as any in the colony, it merely serves the more to emphasize my main contention that however distinguished and above reproach in other respects men of the period may have been, their statements concerning the character of those whom they were publicly attacking are not to be trusted. Dr. Bruce is at liberty to choose either horn of the dilemma. If he will accept as true the hear-say statements of "reports" concerning the conduct of Capt. Roger Jones, because of the prominence and character of the men who signed the governor's letter, he must likewise accept as true the statements of Philip Ludwell and others of equal prominence and character, as to matters of which they claimed to be personally cognizant and ready to prove, viz., that, owing to a peculiar frailty of men of the period, with which students of history are abundantly familiar, the methods resorted to by men of such excellent character as Gov. Francis Nicholson and those who measured up to the standard of his approval, to blast the reputation of any one who happened to incur their displeasure, were of the basest, most shameless and most unscrupulous nature, which leaves Dr. Bruce without a semblance of justification for the attitude he has assumed toward Roger Jones.

L. H. JONES.

EDMUND PENDLETON

Mr. Hugh Blair Grigsby in "The Virginia Convention of 1776," gives Edmund Pendleton's public career as Burgess, Member of Convention, Speaker of House of Delegates and Judge. He states that the dates, and

some of the facts in his sketch are taken from a manuscript account of himself, written by Pendleton in his latter days. Mr. Grigsby adds, that this may be seen in the archives of the Virginia Historical Society.

But it has gone astray, and is not there now. Luckily, however, it is also printed in the Norfolk, Virginia, *Beacon*, of October 3, 1834. Campbell's History of Virginia, with Mr. Grigsby, evidently follows this account for dates, and gives Pendleton's birth as in the year 1721; also the fact that he was bound as an apprentice to Colonel Benjamin Robinson, of Caroline County, Virginia, while in his fourteenth year.

I have an entry from the Order Book for Caroline County, Virginia, which throws some additional light upon the obscure early history of this remarkable Virginian. From this his father's name will be learned. If Pendleton was, as stated by himself, in his fourteenth year when bound as an apprentice, he must have been born in 1720, instead of 1721, or was a year older at that time, than he imagined himself. The indenture is also interesting as showing that Pendleton was bound to learn "all things belonging to a Clerks office."

J. H. WHITTY.

"Virginia:

At a Court held for Caroline County on Friday the 14th day March, 1734.

Present.

William Woodford	Thos. Catlett	} Gen. Justices.
John Martin	Wm. Taliaferro	

Its ordered and considered of the Court that Edmund Pendleton, son of Henry Pendleton Dec'ed, be bound (and is hereby bound), unto Benj Robinson, Clerk of this Court, to serve him the full end, and term of six years and six months as an apprentice, to be brought up in the said office, which time the said apprentice his master faithfully shall serve, according to the usage and custom of apprentices. In consideration whereof the said Benjamin Robinson doth agree, that he will use the utmost of his endeavors to instruct his said apprentice in all things belonging to a clerks office, and that he will provide for him sufficient meat, drink, apparill, &c fitting for an apprentice during y's s'd time.

From the records of the Order Book.

A Copy.

Teste. Thomas W. Valentine, Deputy Clerk."

NELSON—TEACKLE

Hand holding fleur-de-lys

Palman qui Meruit Ferati.

Thomas Nelson or Neylson of York Merchant of the Staple. Lord Mayor of York 1454-1465. His will proved March 22, 1484-5. One of

the Lord Mayors direct decendants by Joan his wife was William of Belfast Co. York. Married Elinor Oglethorpe of that place.

Their son William was of Bedale County, York. His son Robert Nelson of Barnard's Inn London was buried at St. Dunstons in the West, December 21, 1641. Will proved 1642. He married Helen _____. Their son Robert admitted to Grey's Inn March 11, 1630. Will proved August 4, 1698. M. Mary the daughter of St. John Temple, Staunton Bury, Kent & Sister of Sir Thomas Temple, Bart. Gov. of Nova Scotia. Their only daughter, Margaret, married Rev. Thomas Teackle.

Rev. Thos. Teackle.....	Margaret Nelson
John Teackle }	Susanna Upshur
Burgess }	
Thomas Teackle	Eliz. Custis
Thomas Teackle 1735-1784 }	Elizabeth Upshur
Rev. Soldier, brother of }	
Severn 1756 }	
John Teackle.....	Ann Stockley Upshur
Lavinia Teackle	Wm. Graham of Ireland
Wm. Hamilton Graham.....	Isabella Brown
Elizabeth Graham.....	Wm. H. Whitridge

A very interesting old wallet was found in the papers of the late Severn Teackle Waters decendant of Severn son of Thos³ containing the births & deaths of his children in Thos. (1711-1769) handwriting. It is now owned by a great-grand-daughter, Mrs. Giffin of Baltimore, also a very interesting record of Severn Teackle's Revolutionary record.

If you so desire I know she would send you copies.

Mrs. W. H. W., Baltimore.

TWO STUDENTS FROM VIRGINIA AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH; with a note regarding early botanical dissertations by Virginians at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Jones of Nottoway County, member of the Virginia Council of State and member of Congress, [1819-1823], was a graduate, in medicine, of the University of Edinburgh, 1796. See his *DISPUTATIO MEDICA GRANGURALIS DE TETANO*, Edinburgh, 1796 [Library of Hampden Sidney College]. This book of 50 pages is dedicated to Dr. George Brown of Baltimore, and Dr. John Patterson of Virginia. Dr. Jones was a graduate of Hampden Sidney College, 1791.

Dr. David Flournoy of Prince Edward County, (probably a son of Thomas Flournoy, See *Magazine* II, 200), was a student at the University of Edinburgh before 1800, as appears from a note book kept by him. This book came into the possession of the celebrated Dr. John Peter

Mettauer of Prince Edward County, and passed from his library to that of the late Dr. J. D. Eggleston, whose son, the Hon. J. D. Eggleston, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction, now owns the book, as well as very many other valuable books from the library of Dr. Mettauer.

In this connection, it is of interest to recall the names of certain Virginians who about 1800 submitted dissertations on botanical subjects for the doctor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, under the elder Barton. Dr. Miller printed a list of such dissertations in his *RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY*, New York, 1803, I, p. 511, on the *KALMIA LATIFOLIA* AND *ANGUSTIFOLIA*, by George Thomas of Virginia; on the *PRUNUS VIRGINIANA*, by Charles Morris of Virginia; on the *MAGNOLIA GLAUCA*, by Thomas D. Price of Virginia; on the *BIGNONIA CATALPA*, by Robert Holmes of Virginia; on the *POLYGALA SENEGA*, ['About 1740, Dr. Tennant of Virginia published a small work on the Pleurisy, in which he brought into view the virtues of Seneca Snake root, before unknown'—Miller, I, 318.], by Thomas Massie of Virginia; on the *CORNUS FLORIDA*, and *SERICEA*, AND THE *CINCCHONA OFFICINALIS*, by John M. Walker of Virginia.

Dr. Miller's list contains twelve items only, the authors representing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and the 'Kingdom of Ireland'. Virginians therefore contributed half the number. It may be remarked that the "Virginia Doctors" before 1825 in Philadelphia were often, if studious, also uproarious.

Of his list, Dr. Miller observes, "The authors of all the dissertations above-mentioned, reside to the South of New York, excepting the student from Ireland." The University of Pennsylvania naturally drew its patronage from the region south of New York, but Dr. Miller, in another part of his work (I, 317) brings out the fact that "during the greater part of the century under review, and especially the earlier periods of it, medical science was cultivated with most success in the Middle and Southern States.*) A taste for researches in natural history also appeared, particularly the States of South Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, long before a similar taste was formed to the Eastward."

ALFRED J. MORRISON.

*—Dr. Miller (Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton), quotes a letter (I, 491) to him from Bishop Madison, President of William and Mary—"Dr. McClurg, of our City (Williamsburg), was educated at this college. After completing the usual course here, he studied physic at Edinburgh; was a favorite pupil of the celebrated Black; and gained much applause by his treatise *DE CALORE*. Indeed, I have lately seen in the *ANNALS DE CHIMIE*, I think, for the year 1800, the confession that Dr. McClurg first started the idea concerning heat, which the French philosophers have since pursued with so much success."

LORD EFFINGHAM

1686 July 5 London Gazette p. 22

London, June 30. This day came into the River the Ship Barnaby from Virginia, having on Board the Body of the Right Honourable the Lady Howard of Effingham, who died in Virginia; And of her eldest Daughter Mrs. Margaret Howard, who died in her Passage hither, both which are to be Interred at Lyngfield in Surrey, among the Ancestors of that Noble Family. This Ship left my Lord Howard very well recovered of his late Sickness.

EARLY VIRGINIANS IN MARYLAND

(Communicated by Charles H. Browning, Ardmore, Pa.)

In his book, "Virginia Genealogies," (1891), Mr. Hayden, in his account of the Ball family, (pp. 52-3), in giving the issue of Col. William Ball, the presumed immigrant of this family, states:

"1. Richard, d. infant, as he is not named in Col. B's will," (which was dated 15 Oct. 1680).

Already, it has been sufficiently proved in this Magazine (Vol. VIII. p. 80), that this "Richard Ball" did not die an infant, as Hayden supposed, but lived to die in 1677, about three years before the date of his father's will and decease, at what age is unknown, but it was some thirty years after it was presumed that he "died an infant."

In addition to what has been recorded of this Richard Ball in this Magazine, there are the following items from Maryland records, which also concern other early Virginians.

Baltimore C. H. Record Office, Deed Bk. Lib. IR, No. PP, fo. 88.

"Know all men by these presents, that I, William Clapham, in ye County of Lancaster, Virginia, have made, and constituted, ordained, and appointed Mr. Thomas Todd, of Patapsco, Baltimore County; Province of Maryland, my lawful Attorney to be acknowledged either in Baltimore County, or the Provincial Court of Maryland. In Witness, I have hereunto sett my hand and Seal this 26th Day of May, 1670.

William Clapham.

Signed, sealed and Delivered in the presence of us,

Wm. Ball.

Richard Lunsfield.

"I, Jane Clapham, wife of the above named William Clapham, doe hereby give, and grant my full and free assent and consent to the Saile of ye above mentioned 500 acres of Land, and doe hereby constitute and ordain the above named Mr. Thomas Todd to be my true and Lawful

Attorney to acknowledge the same in any of the Courts above mentioned, allowing and confirming what he shall doe. Jane Clapham.

(Witnessed as above, by Ball and Lunsfield).

These two powers of attorney were part of the following deed of conveyance.

"Whereas, Walter Dickerson by his Ingagement, or condition, under hand bearing Date 22d Day of Nov. 1639, doth bind and oblige himself, his heirs and Executors, to take up 500 acres of land in Patapsco River, in the Province of Md. and to erect two houses, or Edifices thereon, and to deliver a Patent for the same soe taken up and built upon, to William Clapham, Sen'r, or his assigns, at or before the first day of Feb. 1660, as by the said Condition more at large appeareth.

"Now, for as much as ye sd Dickerson failed of Performance of the sd Condition both in delivering a Patent and building ye sd Houses, which I, the sd William Clapham, was utterly incapable to force him to in regard of ye great distance of my residence from him, did therefore on ye 20th Day of Oct. 1668, for a valuable consideration to me paid by RICHARD BALL, of Patapsco afsd in ye Province of Maryland, assign and sett over unto ye sd Richard Ball, his heirs and assigns forever the said Judgement, or Condition with all my whole right title and claim to and in ye same, with a Letter of Attorney bearing the same date, to sue for and recover the sd 500 acres of Land, to his, the said Richard Ball's own proper use and behoof, by virtue of which Letter of Attorney having treated with ye said Dickerson hee ingaged himself by the first of month last past, 1669, to deliver to said Richard Ball a Patent for 500 acres of Land lying in Patapsco River, aforesaid, which hath remained upon Record in the sd Province since ye year * * * *

"Entered by said Dickerson, in the said Clapham's name, to be the Land for satisfaction of ye said Condition, and then also to build ye said Houses, but hath not yet performed the said promises, nor put into actual possession thereof. "Now, these presents thereof Witness, that I, the sd WILLIAM CLAPHAM, doe here by from myself, my heirs and administrators, grant, bargain and sell and confirm unto the sd RICHARD BALL, his heirs and assigns, forever, 500 acres of Land, with all Edifices and priveleges thereunto appertaining, or belonging, and for the better and more authentique confirmation of ye said Saile have appointed Mr. Thomas Todd of Patapsco, to be my true and Lawful Attorney to act for me and in my name to acknowledge the same.

William Clapham."

William Clapham, Sr. and Jr., are noticed in this Magazine, in Vols. IV. p. 81, V. pp. 159, 431, XII. p. 404, XIII, p. 129, showing that William Clapham was a grantee for Va. land as early as 1635, and that he and his son were tithables in Lancaster Co. and officers of the parish church, 1652, &c.

Richard Ball died intestate in Maryland, in 1677, and his father, Col. William Ball, administered on his estate, and after paying the debts, what was left of the aforesaid 500 acres went to his only child, Hannah, wife of Thomas Everest, also a Lancaster Co. man, who was "an evidence" to the signature of Col. Wm. Ball affixed to his will, 5 Oct. 1680. The Everests sold the tract, by deed dated 12 May 1681, to Nathaniel Hinchman, and removed into Calvert Co., where they lived at The Cliffs, in 1683. The tract, known as "Clapham Point," lay in "the East side of the Patapsco River," in Baltimore Co. Md. and in time was divided and sold. Col. John Thomas, by indenture dated 6 Nov. 1700, sold 102 acres of it "for £140 of good Lawful money of England."

Further as to Mr. Hayden's "Ball" pedigree, (p. 65), he states that Capt. Joseph Ball, of "Coan," No'd Co., will proved in 1721, m. Mary, dau. of Col. Nicholas Spencer. This is an error. His wife was Mary, dau. of Spencer Mottram. Mr. Hayden also was uncertain as to who was the wife of Capt. George Ball, (p. 66), will proved in 1746. She was Grace, dau. of Anthony Haynie, will proved in 1709, and his wife, Sarah, dau. of Major John Harris, will proved in 1713. This Sarah m. 2d, Francis Waddy, of No'd Co. And Capt. Ball's son Joseph (p. 67) m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. William Haynie and his wife, Jane Waddy, and said Joseph Ball's sister Sarah Ball, m. Christopher Dameron, of Wicomico, will proved in 1764.

ENTRIES IN READ BIBLE

The Revd Thomas Read was born on Gwyns Island in Virginia, 18th March 1748 [he died 1826], and was married to Sarah Magruder Daughter of Zadok and Rachel Magruder 14th October 1779—Sarah his wife was born 23d June 1755; and had Issue as in record of Births—

The Revd Thomas Read, is the son of Gwyn and Dorothy Read, who was the daughter of the Revd Mr. Clack & Jane his wife, born 24 August 1714, they had Issue—

1. Robert Read born 4 April 1734.
2. Lucy Read born 26 Decr. 1735.
3. James Read born 20 Mar. 1737.
4. Gwyn Read born 5 Apl. 1740.
5. Dorothy Read born 11 Nov. 1742.
6. Jane Read born 25 Nov. 1744.
7. John Read born 12 Mar. 1746.
8. Thomas Read born 18 Mar. 1748.
9. Mary Read born 27 May 1751.
10. Mildred Read born 30 May 1753.
11. William Read born 20 July 1755.
12. Francis Read born 6 Augt. 1756.
13. William Read born 25 Oct. 1758.

The Revd Thomas Read's children—

1. John Magruder Read born July 12th 1780.
2. Ann Read born June 8th 1783.
3. Elizabeth Read born Jany. 12th 1787.
4. Robert Read born Apl. 22nd 1789.
5. Susanna Read born July 4th 1791.
6. Thomas Read born May 7th 1794.
7. James Read born June 4th 1796.

Deaths of the above—

Ann Read died 14 June 1783.

Gwyn Read, Father of the Revd Thomas Read died June 1762—Dorothy his wife May 1797.

Col. Zadok Magruder died 12 April 1811 aged 81. Rachel his wife died 8th Jany 1807—The Father and mother of Sarah Read wife of the Rev. Thomas Read.

Marriages—

John Magruder Read to Mary Ann Clark the 9 November 1802.

Susanna Read to Alexr. Suter April 20, 1815.

Robert Read to Jane Lynn Lackland Oct. 21st 1817.

[Gwyn Reade, who died June 1762, was son of Benjamin Reade and grandson of Col. George Reade. See William and Mary Quarterly, XV, 117-123.]

WILL OF CHRISTIAN EPPES—1799.

In the name of God, Amen

I Christian Eppes of City Point, being in sound mind and perfect Health, though knowing the uncertainty of Life; do ordain the folowing to be, my last Will and Testament.

In. primis.

I give and Bequeath unto my loving son Archibald Eppes, one third of my Slaves, with one half of my Stock of Horses, Cows, Hogs, and Sheep also my Carriage and carriage Horses, together with all the Furniture of my House, Kitchen utensils, and plantation utensils, and everything else that belongs to me, which shall not hereafter be expressly given away,—

Item,

I give and bequeth unto my loving son Robertson Eppes, one third of my Slaves, with the remaining half of my stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,—

Item,

I give and bequeath unto my loving son William Eppes, the Remaining third of my slaves, together with one Feather Bed, a Horse Bridle and Saddle,—In case any one on my sons should die before the age of Twenty one or without Will,—I then give and bequeath, that property, which I left my deceased son to my two Remaining sons, and in case two should die before the age of twenty one, or without wills, I then give and bequeath all my property to my Surviving son, So that it is my full wish and — — — Meaning, that neither of my Daughters, shall have any part of the above property, during the Life of either one of my three Sons—

Item,

I give and bequeath unto my Loving Daughter Christian Gilliam twenty five pounds to be laid out in some thing by which I may be Remembered, I also give and bequeth unto my Loving Daughter Polly Eppes, one Negro girl, by name Tabby, together with twenty five pounds to be laid out in a like manner—It is my wish and desire, that the five Hundred and fifty pounds which I lent my son Richard Eppes, should be paid by his heirs, to my son William, as a part of the Legacy left him by his Father.

I likewise wish my Crops and all other property arising from the Estate, and money due it, first to be appropriated to the payment of my debts, and the ballance if any, to be divided equally between my Sons,—To the full execution of this my last will and testament. I appoint my two Loving Sons, Archibald Eppes, and Robertson Eppes, Together with my Brother —Archibald. In witness whereof, I have hereunto Sign my Name, this tenth day of February in— the year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and ninety nine

CHRISTIAN EPPES.

It is my wish that the five Hundred and fifty pounds which I lent my son Richard Eppes for the purpose of building, should not carry interest untill my death and then for it to be appropriated in the way which I have before directed, so that the principle and interest arising therefrom, shall by no means exceed the legacy left my son William Eppes by his Father.

MARSHALL NOTES

Hon. Wm. M. Paxton,

Ft. Smith, Ark., March 22, 1913.

Platte City, Mo.

My Dear Honored Sir:—

It is with profound respect and esteem that I greet you, my venerable friend, after a long silence. You have passed the 94th mile post in life's journey, and may you pass many more, is my prayer.

I made the trip of my life during Aug., Sept. & Oct. of last year, spending nine weeks in Kentucky and Virginia, searching State and County

records, old family Bibles, tombstones &c. for genealogical data. I am happy to state that I found a great deal of most valuable and interesting data, relating to several families, among them, the Marshalls of Henry Co., Ky. Soon after my return home I was taken down sick and have not been able to get to my office now for several months. Am slowly improving now and hope to get out as soon as the weather turns warm.

There were two William Marshalls who lived and died in Henry County, Ky. at an early day, one the Rev. Wm. Marshall, whose will you give a partial copy of at pp. 33-34 of your Marshall Family. I made a full copy of this will, dated Dec. 18, 1806, probated at New Castle Dec. Term of Co. Court, 1809. My copy I made from the original will. The other William Marshall lived and died at "Fairhope," (name of residence) on his 1,000 acre survey on Little Kentucky, and he was the ancestor of the wife of Col. R. C. Anderson, Judge Wm. S. Pryor, who will be 88 years old on April 1st. next, Mrs. Wiley of Fresno, Cal., who has the wonderful old Marshall Bible, my nephew, Arthur Pryor Strother, et. al. This Wm. Marshall died intestate in 1810; the appraisers were sworn by "W. Webb," Justice of the Peace, Aug. 25, 1810; see Will Book 1 p. 240. His son, John Marshall, was appointed administrator and filed his inventory, of date Sept. 3, 1810, which was ordered recorded at Sept. Term 1810, see p. 241. Report of sale of date Oct. 25, 1810, approved at Dec. Term 1810, id. pp. 255-256, id. pp. 304 to 308 is settlement of John Marshall Admr. Est. of William Marshall, Decd. Among the items are the following: "For clothing bought for Lucy Marshall at her father's funeral 16.67½." "Paid to James John for making coffin for said Lucy Marshall 11.00."

This settlement was filed at May Court 1812.

From Deed Book 4. p. 504, I abstracted the following:

"We William Middleton, David White, Jun, & Isham Henderson appointed by virtue of a bond executed on — day of — 1813, arbitrators to settle the personal estate of Wm. Marshall decd. & Lucy Marshall decd. between the heirs and representatives of said decedents John Marshall being one of the heirs—also former administrator of the Est. of said William deceased & having met at the house of John Samuel in New Castle on the 25th February 1813 & having made adjournments to this day & having proceeded according to the conditions of said bond. Do now finally award that the said John Marshall Admr. as aforesaid is indebted to Richard C. Anderson in the right of his wife Sally the sum of two hundred fifty seven dollars twenty seven cents, to William Webb in right of his wife Polly the sum of seventy Dollars nine cents, to Anne C. Samuell one hundred and fifteen dollars seventy nine cents, to Robert Tompkins in right of his wife Frances Sixty seven dollars seventy nine cents, & that the said Administrator make payments to the said heirs

accordingly or execute his note to them respectively for the same." Dated March 5th, 1813. Recorded March 6, 1813.

In deed Book 1 p. 115, is deed from William Marshall of Henry Co. Ky. to Wm. Kinice, dated, Feby. 10, 1801, conveying 100 acres on Patton's creek (now in Trimble county.) His wife must have been dead at this time.

In D. B. 4. 656, July 18, 1809, "Wm. Marshall of Henry Co. Ky." to John Doag (?), 25 pounds conveys tract "on waters of Little Ky. being part of said Marshall Survey of 1000 acre tract." 100 acres is conveyed.

Recorded Aug. 7, 1809.

(signed) "Wm. Marshall (seal)."

"Kentucky Patents in Virginia

State Land Office, Book 23, p. 457, is patent to William Marshall, 3, March, 1791, 1000 acres adjoining James Pattons 8400 acre survey, upon Land Office Treasury Warrant No. 3352, issued 4 Mch 1780.

The marriage records of Henry County, Ky. show that John Marshall (the Administrator above) married Milly Field April 11, 1813. She was a descendant of Col. John Field, who was killed at Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774. John Marshall, ("Capt. Jack") was drowned in the Ohio river during a storm. He was the ancestor of Mrs. Wiley of Fresno, Cala. but not of my nephew, Arthur Pryor Strother, as you state in some of your letters. He is a descendant of said John Marshall's sister, "Polly Webb," who married William Webb, Jr. son of Wm. Webb, Sr., who resided on lands adjoining said William Marshall, and the Wm. Webb, Jr. homestead is said to have been a part of the William Marshall 1000 acre survey. I found the old Wm. Webb, Sr. Bible in Lagrange, Ky. & copied the family records therein, Wm. Webb, Sr. was b. Apl. 21, 1741. Mary, his wife b. Mch. 14, 1749, married Dec. 7, 1769. "Will son of William and Mary b. May 1, 1772." Wm. Webb, Sr. died June 15, 1827.

I visited the old William Marshall home, "Fairhope," in the edge of Trimble county, Ky., which county was cut off from Henry and other counties, in 1836. I ate dinner there with the present owner, Mr. James B. Sibley, an old friend of mine. I was greatly surprised to find this old Marshall home to be the identical old John Sibley place I visited over fifty years ago, with my good old grandfather, Rev. George Strother, who was born in Culpeper county, Va., Feb. 14, 1776, and died in Trimble county, Ky., July 30, 1864. I visited Mr. James B. Sibley and his sister there in 1870 odd. After a splendid dinner, in company with Mr. James B. and his elder brother, Mr. Leonard Sibley, I went to the old William Marshall grave yard, east of the dwelling some 200 yards, and there

examined the tombstones to the many graves, but unfortunately there was but one marble stone among them, and that is to the grave of "Polly Webb," and reads as follows:

"Polly M.
Wife of
Wm. Webb
Died of Cholera
Aug. 25, 1850
in her 62 year
Prepare to follow me."

The grave yard is in the edge of a grove, and a large wild cherry tree has grown up on the grave of Polly Webb and has pushed the stone over considerably. All other graves were marked by native rough stones of good size, but with no inscriptions on them. Mr. Leonard Sibley stated to me, then and there, that he was present when the grave of Polly Webb was dug, and saw her body put therein. That the negro man who dug the grave was standing by him when the sled, bringing the remains to the grave came near, gave an exclamation of fright and disappeared in the woods.

When we returned to the house, Mr. James B. Sibley pointed out a spot in the garden, just back of the dwelling, and remarked that, "Maj. Anderson of Sumter fame, was born on that spot; that a log house once stood there, which was the original Marshall home, and that he had removed a number of the foundation stones from that spot."

That wonderful old Marshall Bible now in the possession of Mrs. Mary Marshall Wiley, of Fresno, California, gives the date of birth of Mary (Polly) Marshall as follows: "Mary Marshall, b. Nov. 10, 1776, m. William Webb." This entry and the tombstone inscription do not tally by a good deal. This old Marshall-Sibley home is located on the north side of the Little Kentucky Creek, about one and a half miles E. of N. of Sulphur station, on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line, now operated by the Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Mr. John Sibley, the father of the above named James B. and Leonard Sibley bought this Marshall place a few years after the death of Wm. Marshall and lived there until his death, which occurred Aug. 14, 1877.

This William Marshall, and Samuel Pryor, (the grandfather of my old friend and kinsman, Judge Wm. S. Pryor, of New Castle, Henry Co., Ky., who will be 88 years old on the 1st. day of next month, as above stated,) were among the 12 jurors who were appointed by the County Court of Henry County, Ky., to assess the damages to adjoining property owners, by reason of the mill race, dam &c. of George Strother's mill site on Corn Creek, Henry county, Ky. The jury reported on Aug.

24, 1802, that there were no damages to other property owners, as the race and dam were on the lands belonging to said George Strother. This George Strother was the writer's grandfather.

I trust this letter will be of interest to you, and will say that I could give more of the Henry county, Ky. records, which would be of interest to the direct descendants of this William Marshall, but will not mention them now.

With kindest regards and great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

HENRY STROTHER.

Ft. Smith, Ark., March 10th, 1913.

County Clerk of Westmoreland County, Montross, Va.

Dear Sir:—

I desire to know from you who made the Marshall will, stated by Mr. Wm. M. Paxton in his "Marshall Family" as of date 1st day of April, 1752, Probated May 26, 1752, with Benjamin Rollins, William Houston & Augustine Smith, witnesses, "and which mentions the following children: daughter, "Sarah Lovell," daughter, "Ann Smith," daughter, "Lizzie Smith," wife "Elizabeth Marshall," son, "John," son, "Thomas, son, "William," son, "Abraham," daughter, "Mary," daughter, "Peggy."

Mr. Henry Marmaduke, who recently examined records in your office, reports this as the will of William Marshall, and from other source it is reported to be the will of Thomas Marshall. Please settle this question for me! Last Sept. I examined the record of the will of the above widow, Elizabeth Marshall, of date April 17, 1779, proven May 17, 1779, recorded in Will Book "B." p. 287-9 in Culpeper C. H. "Abraham" above is called "Markham," which was his correct name. I know there is a Thomas Marshall will in your office of date, —, probated, May 31, 1704, but I am not after that will now.

It may be of interest to you to know that the above Henry Marmaduke was a Lieutenant on the Merrimack in her fight with the Monitor, and is about the last survivor of that crew. He is a son of Governor M. M. Marmaduke, and a brother of General and Governor John S. Marmaduke of Missouri. I have known him many years.

I hope some day to get to your county and hunt up what Strother records you may have in your office. Is the original will mentioned above, in your office now, or were the old papers destroyed during Revolutionary War, or Civil War?

Trusting that you may give me an early reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HENRY STROTHER.

(NOTE—On March 21st, 1913, I recd. from the Clerk the following, written on the bottom of the original of this, which was returned to me. The red ink marks &c above correspond to the Clerk's check marks & words.

H. STROTHER.

'Dear Sir:—

The will above to which you have reference is neither the will of Thomas nor of William Marshall, but is the will of John Marshall, and is of the date and mentions the children as you have them stated above and of which I have checked. We have no will on record of a William Marshall but there is a will of Thomas Marshall, probated 1704 as stated above in your letter.

Trusting this is satisfactory, I am,

Yours very truly,

(signed) "ALBERT STUART, Dept. Clerk of the Circuit Court of
Westmoreland County, Virginia.

March 17, 1913."

(The above is a true copy of the reply of the Clerk, made by me this March 21, 1913.)

HENRY STROTHER.

POINDEXTER CORRECTION. In Vol. XX, 107, for Triton, read Irion. Sarah Poindexter born about 1744, married Aug. 12, 1765, Philip Jacob Irion, and died October 27, 1814, leaving a large family. Most of her descendants reside in Louisiana.